

paratypes include: one dated, 19 August 1954, 5 miles east of Apatzingan (Linsley, MacSwain and Smith); one from Apatzingan, alt. 1200 ft., 21 August 1941, from *Acacia* (Harry Hoogstraal); one from 31 miles S. Nueva Italia, Michoacan, 26 September 1959 (Cantrall and Cohn); and one from 24 miles south of Iguala, Guerrero, Mexico, 18 July 1963 (F. D. Parker and L. A. Stange).

This species is very close to *E. pacificus* Linsley, but the average size is larger (8–10 mm as against 6–8 mm) and the antennae are more densely ciliate internally, sex for sex. Since the two as now known are allopatric it is possible that with longer series from a greater variety of localities they may prove to be only subspecifically different. As in *E. pacificus*, the oblique pale area of the elytra may or may not extend to the suture.

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

Observations on the Egg Laying and Sleeping Habits of *Euparagia scutellaris* Cresson (Hymenoptera: Vespoidea).—All known masarid wasps provision their nests with pollen except *Euparagia scutellaris* Cresson which is predatory on weevil larvae. Clement and Grissell (1968, Pan-Pac. Entomol., 44: 34–37) reported that *E. scutellaris* provisions the cell before depositing its egg. This represents the only known exception in the superfamily Vespoidea since all others deposit the egg before provisioning.

While at the University of California's Sagehen Creek Field Station, Nevada County, California in July, 1974, I had the opportunity to excavate several nests of *E. scutellaris*. The excavation technique used, although not original, gave excellent results. A piece of grass or twig was inserted into the nest entrance as a marker and a 25 cm deep trench was then dug around the nest to encircle an area of about 25 square cm. When the soil was rocky, water was added to the trench to aid in the excavation. Then, each nest was carefully removed and dissected with fine tools under proper lighting conditions.

One nest contained three cells with 36, 34, and 4 weevil larvae respectively. Each cell contained a wasp egg or larva located at its base. Obviously, the cell with 4 weevil larvae was still being provisioned. The position of the egg and the fact that an egg was found in a partially provisioned cell strongly indicate that eggs are deposited prior to provisioning. Thus, *E. scutellaris* conforms to the egg deposition behavior of other Vespoidea.

It is well-known that the males of many wasps and bees sleep in aggregations while perched upon twigs, grass, and shrubs. In July 1974, several groups of *E. scutellaris* males were found on grass stalks at the Sagehen Creek Field Station. I believe this is the first report of such a phenomenon in masarids.—WAYNE S. MOORE, *Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis, California 95616.*